

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR. DAY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. with two shining examples of his legacy in San Francisco. One represents the closing of an era; the other, the limitless possibilities with its opening.

This month, San Francisco will bid a fond farewell to Lulann Sapp McGriff, who is retiring after more than two decades of service to the NAACP in the bay area. Lulann has been a tireless champion of freedom and opportunity for African-Americans and other people of color in San Francisco and the entire Western United States for nearly two decades. She has held these positions within the NAACP during that time: Assistant western regional director; NAACP California State conference sectional coordinator; State educational chair; and an unprecedented four terms as San Francisco NAACP branch president.

A social worker and educator, Lulann works in the City College of San Francisco as a counselor, and through her efforts has established African-American male and female retention programs for high school students in the San Francisco Unified School District. She has been a powerful force in enforcing the court orders which desegregated public schools on the west coast. She has been, and will continue to be, a shining model of civic and community service to our Nation.

But while Lulann's tenure as San Francisco NAACP president comes to a close, San Francisco witnesses the dawning of another era with the opening of the Thurgood Marshall Academic High School. Mr. Speaker, I was given the privilege of participating at the dedication of the school, where we were graced by the presence of Justice Marshall's family, including his widow, Cecilia. This school, located in the Bayview-Hunters Point district of San Francisco, offers a rigorous and innovative academic program targeted at low-income, minority students.

The San Francisco Chronicle wrote, "there is a sense of enthusiasm and optimism among the students, many from poor neighborhoods who feel they are pioneers in a bold and interesting educational adventure." This school, by stressing educational enrichment for all students, does honor to the legacy of Thurgood Marshall.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday we will join in celebrations throughout the country to honor the life and work of the great Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. We best honor his legacy, however, through deeds which seek to advance and uplift the human spirit and create opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed. Lulann McGriff and the Thurgood Marshall Academic High School, through their work on behalf of the education and advance-

ment of young people, are living testaments to Dr. King's memory.

CHACOAN OUTLIERS PROTECTION
ACT OF 1995

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to introduce the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995. This legislation, versions of which I also introduced in the 102d and 103d Congresses, would recognize the importance of further protection of the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site—the single most important prehistoric culture in the Western United States. Specifically, my bill would expand the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site System to include an additional 5,519 acres, including eight newly evaluated sites, and designate administrative provisions that will improve interagency cooperation and assistance in protecting these important sites.

Chaco Canyon, which is located in the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico, was the center of the Anasazi civilization which flourished from 900 to 1300 and then disappeared, leaving behind spectacular archaeological remains. These remains comprise the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site, which was designated a national monument in 1907.

After the establishment of the monument, outlying sites were found and the monument was expanded to include some of these new areas. Additional sites, or outliers, were found again and the area was renamed the Chaco Culture National Historical Park with passage of Public Law 96-550 in 1980.

Public Law 96-550 designated 33 outlying sites and provided for their protection and management by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Navajo Nation. My legislation would delete two sites from this list and add eight new sites which conservation groups, the BLM, and the Navajo Nation all agree are culturally and archaeologically significant.

One of the two deleted sites has been incorporated into the El Pais National Monument, and the other is owned and protected by the Ute Mountain Tribe which prefers to manage this site without additional designation. The additions are all publicly owned. One of them, the Morris 41 site, has been repeatedly looted and will suffer irreparable damage without immediate protection as an outlying site.

The Chacoan Outliers Protection Act would clarify the role of the National Park Service, the BLM, and the Navajo Nation to ensure that these sites are managed responsibly, and add language authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of completing the inclusion of the new outlying sites.

By adding an additional 5,519 acres to the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site

System, providing for improved interagency cooperation and assistance in preservation activities, and allowing for more direct acquisition of privately owned sites from willing sellers, my legislation will preserve these sites for future generations and assure that the sites are protected from further looting and degradation. These precious archaeological sites are part of the cultural heritage of all Americans. They deserve immediate protection and preservation. Once lost, cultural resources can never be restored or regained.

With the support of the entire New Mexico congressional delegation and the cooperation of the Committee on Resources, I look forward to speedy consideration of this legislation during the 104th Congress.

The full text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

A bill to amend title V of Public Law 96-550, designating the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 501(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410i(b)) is amended by striking "San Juan Basin;" and inserting in lieu thereof, "San Juan Basin and surrounding areas;".

SEC. 3. ADDITIONS TO CHACO CULTURE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITES.

Subsection 502(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-1(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) Thirty-nine outlying sites as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites', numbered 310/80,033-B and dated September 1991, are hereby designated as 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites'. The thirty-nine archeological protection sites totaling approximately 14,372 acres identified as follows:

"Name:	Acres
Allentown	380
Andrews Ranch	950
Bee Burrow	480
Bisa'ani	131
Casa del Rio	40
Casamero	160
Chimney Rock	3,160
Coolidge	450
Dalton Pass	135
Dittert	480
Great Bend	26
Greenlee Ruin	60
Grey Hill Spring	23
Guadalupe	115
Halfway House	40
Haystack	565
Hogback	453
Indian Creek	100
Jaquez	66
Kin Nizhoni	726
Lake Valley	30
Manuelito-Atsee Nitsaa	60
Manuelito-Kin Hochoi	116
Morris 41	85
Muddy Water	1,090
Navajo Springs	260

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.